VOL. LXI .- NO. 299.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1894.—COPYRIGHT, 1894, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. them. Too often an Irishman's worst enemy is himself. It is a part of the work of this order to help elevate the character of its individual members. No one questions the loyalty of the Irishman to the country of his adoption. There is no war of hatties now impending, but strifes of other kinds will arise from time to time. An Irishman's place will be on the side of iaw and order. Your constitution demands that its members oppose socialism, anarchy, and all that disturbs the public peace. Yours is not a Church society and you cannot, therefore, expect the same privileges which are accorded to church societies. But as Catholics in your individual expectity you should take pride in upholding the honor of your Church. Stand by her in all her struggles, be among the most faithful in the performance of religious duties. Win the approval of your pastors by generous cooperation with them in all good walks and be slow to find fault and crificias.

"A generation or two from now the Irish race in the millions of members will not be Irish born. We cannot permit the idea that the Irish race is to pass away. Your descendants will be here to reflect, bonor or disgrace on the country of your birth. I speak for them. I am an oid man, and years ago my parents came from Ireland, and Al years old as I am, bern in this country as I was, still I love the isle of Rrin. But I pride myself most in that I am an American etitism. I st we can all glory in the land of our fathers, but it must take second place, secause we have no right to give the old country the first place while deriving sustenance and livelihood from the United States. Hemember, too, that you must not despise the children of Irishmen who do not act just as the Irishmen do in Ireland. They are younger than rou. They were born in America and they act as Americans. Of course i de not apeak now of the men who take an oath to murder. They are not Irishmen: they are like the poisonous mush-

Now, gentlemen, do not fear for the Church,

Now, gentlemen, on notices for the charge, if your representations to me are correct, and I believe they are, there will be no Bishop who will not open his cathedral to you and extend to you the hand of fellowahip. May God bless you all!"

MR. CROMER'S RETURN.

He May Get Here on Time for Tammany's Fourth of July Celebration.

triends are talking of arranging for him

grand reception on the occasion of his home-coming on the Majestic, but those who know

als averaion to displays of that sort will prob-

There has been some figuring on the prob-

able hour of arrival of the ship and some have

placed it as early as the evening of July 3.

The record of the Majestic, however, does

KNOCKED HER DOWN AND SHOT HER

A Chicago Woman Typewriter Killed by a Stranger Who Called on Her at Work.

half-past 12 this afternoon by an unknown

man, who immediately turned his pistol upon

Mrs. Reed was a typewriter for the lumber

firm of George Thamer & Co., on the west side,

and was sitting at her desk alone at lunch to-

day when a handsome man of about 30 years.

six feet tall and well built, entered the office

All the clerks were out, and as a teamster

approached the door to report on a load of

lumber he saw the man leaning over Mrs.

Reed and talking excitedly. Suddenly he

drew a revover and fired three shots, but ow-

took effect. Mrs. Reed screamed and ran out of a rear door to a lumber shed, where the assas-sin followed her and knocked her down with

a rear door to a lumber shed, where the assansin followed her and knocked her down with
his hand.
He knelt quickly en one knee at her side,
and without a word fired two more shots at
her. They entered her chest and she died instantly. The murderer then arose, and placing the pistol to his right temple fired one
shot and fell to the ground dead.
The police have failed to establish the identity of the murderer. He had cut the name
from all his linen, but on one of his socks was
found the name "Hunt." In a pocket was
found a fragment of a letter which read:
June 18, "sk.—if I thought for a memen; that you

JUNE 13, '04.—If I thought for a moment that you were amusing Mabet, as you call her, I would be very satery. I know I am not reasonable, but did you ever meat the woman who was? I mean what I say. I cannot bear to be jealous. Jealousy with me ends up in a rage. I have semething I want to tell you when I see you again.

Cannot.

Mrs. Reed's husband is in the West. The murderer looks like an actor.

TWIN BABES KILLED.

Run Over by a Train While, Playing on the

MILLEVILLE, N. J., June 25.-As the south-

bound Cape May mail train on the West Jersey

Sailroad was drawing near to South Vineland

Station, a hamlet about four miles from here

this afternoon, Engineer Hand saw two objects

which looked to him like paper on the track.

Presently he saw a human head fly up. He

immediately reversed his engine and applied

immediately reversed his engine and applied the brakes. When the train was trought to a stop he found out that two children had been run over and killed.

They were twins, a boy and a girl 21 months old, the children of Charles T. Buck, a well-to-do farmer living close by the railroad. The children had wandered away from home, and were playing in the middle of the track when run over.

wars playing in the middle of the track when run over.

The girl was instantly killed, her head, arms, and feet being severed from the body. The boy, after being thrown many feet into the air, died in his mother's arms. The parents became frantle with grief on learning of their misfortune, and sould be with difficulty restrained from putting an end to their lives. The speed of the train at the time of the accident was about forty miles per hour.

A Board to Determine Its Length Begins

Work in this City.

ing to the nearness of his victim none of them

himself and killed himself.

and began talking to her.

ably prevail to prevent such a demonstration

Some of Richard Croker's more enthusiastic

THE PULLMAN STRIKE IS ON. AT NOON TO-DAY ANOTHER GREAT

LABOR STRUGGLE WILL BEGIN.

It Will Centre in Chlenge and Promises to Be Bitter-The Illinois Central Will Chain the Coupling Botts to Their Care -Trouble in Expected on Many Roads.

Curcago, June 25. - Unless the Pullman Pal-

union, that has just finished a week's convention at Chicago, be able to make good its boycott? It is a serious question, not only for the railroad people, but as well for the travelling public. Will the Pullmans be sidetracked, and must we go back to old fashioned ways of making long railway jour-neys until such time as the Pullman Car Comany and their employees in the car shops a Pullman may come to an agreement as to wages? Shall the weary business man, del tate women, children, and invalids be sideand forced either to discontinue their journey or make them under conditions which in these days would seem almost primitive, because the Pullman workmen cannot get as much in

Viges as they demand?

Without going into minute details, the diff. culties between the Pullman Palace Car Company and their men came about in this way. The car company began to feel the effects of the general depression of business about the same time that other great industries did. A great part of its business is the building of cars for general transportation-steam rail road passanger cars, horse and cable cars street railways, and a variety of cars transporting horses and for other ing of the World's Fair at Chicago ishing about 400 palace cars to add to its own equipment, and it had a great deal of other work on hand. Then came a very dull itime It is said for the company that naturally, not tracts upon which no profit or even a loss was made. It notified the men of this and made a reduction of wages, promising that when business revived the old rates would be re-

Competition in building care is as close as it hin any other business. One of the officer of the Pullman company is authority for the statement that on the last contracts it tool here was only \$1 a car difference between its de and those of the next competitor. A cou-Me of months ago the men began to get unsay and to demand a restoration of rates. Asy increase in wages meant an addition of tompany claimed that the times would not re warrant a return to the old rales. Five weeks anothe men struck, and since then the shope

so the men struck and since then the shops are been id a.

The American Hallway Union, which has indertaken to force the hand of the Fuilman blace Car Company, is but little known in the fast, seas to railroad men. Unlike the variets brotherhoods into which the men of the fastern reals are organized, this union instates in its mem recalipmen of all classes of expice. They claim great strength is the west and Northwest and some in the Fast and bouth. They have been holding a national Canvention at Chirage for a week. The matter of the troubles at Fullman was introduced at his Convention and on Friday a committee that add been appointed to recommend some actor in the regard to it, reported in favor of a boyout to begin at noon to-day. Delegates stumbed over one shother, it is said, in their anxiety to account the motion to convey with the examinates a report, and the resolution was manimously adopted. A committee of three was appointed to go to the general offices of the fullman (ompany with notification of the four-sation, and to make a final demand for recitation. The committee as become time. The committee is he Pullman Company refuses to recognize the American Railway Union in this matter, he said.

he said.

On member of the American Railway Union is to have anything to do with Pullman cars so say as the hoycott order stands. Car inspectars will refuse to inspect them, switchen entill act switch hem, brakemen will not course than and engineers and firemen will refuse to haul them. At noon to-day, according to the order, every Pullman car upon the read is

to be sidetracked and laft wherever it may be. If any employee of a railroad is laid off or discharged for such action, and a new man put in his place, the whole memberanip of the union upon that road is to step work.

Neither at the offices of the Pullman Company here, nor in Chicaro, will any one eay what course that company will take if the boyect is attempted. First vice-President Horace Forter was seen in the offices at 15 Broad attest yesterday. "It is a matter to be settled at Chicago," he said. Mr. Wickes at Chicago and the company had given its men warning before the atrick that it suited the company's purpose to have the shope dosed, and that they would probably remain closed for some months yet.

Few persons can realize at a moment's no-

these the Compting Botte to These Case

Trouble to Expected on Many Roses.

Chrono, June 20.—Unless the Polliman Pals

and Company accepts before noon to-more
were the proposition made by the American
ligitary Union in convention to arbitrate its
different control of the company in the control of the company in operation of the religion of the
contry will take effect.

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Pullman cars also run on the Outario and Western from the West Shore depet at Weshawken.

There appears to be nothing in the contracts with the railroad companies by which the Pullman people can force them to run their cars; but, of course, its to their interest to do so. The general conditions are that the Pullman Company shall furnish the car, supply it with a porter and a conductor, and take care of all its inside requirements, and the railroad company hauls it and keeps the trucks and outside work in order. The Pullman Company takes the seat or berth money and the railroad company the regular fare. There are about 3,000 porters employed by the Pullman Company, and about 1,500 conductors.

THE MOSQUITO RESERVATION.

Nienragua's President Says the People Are BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, June 19, via New Orleans, June 25.—President Zelaya has written a letter outlining his position con-cerning the Mosquite Reservation. The letter

s dated Managus, May 20. At the outset the

President says: The present state of this coast does not correspond with the demands of life with which it is endowed, and I am serry to say which it is endowed and I am serry to say that the Conservative party, which, before the revolution of July, directed the politics of this country, has kept the inhabitants in a semi-savage state. They have not profited by the magnificent ways of communication which nature so cheerfully gives us to establish, with small cost; intimate relations with the United States and Europe and their negligence may have gone so far as to have almost lost the bay and city of San Juan del Norte (Greytown). "In order to promete the advancement and civilination of these regions, special Commissioner Dr. José Madris was sent personally to gather data and Joeuments relative to this affair, to dictate the measures necessary to maintain order, and give guarantees to all inhabitants of that region, and finally to point out what he believed expedient to give impulse to commerce, te favor national and foreign interests and to make of this extensive and rich territory a civilized district, where immigrants can come with all confidence to promote its material and intellectual advancement, by means of honorable labor and the professions unail in cultivated countries. "Minister Madris has already returned to this capital and is preparing his information, which will be extensive minute, and detailed. He has studied what the people need to hasten their progress and the multitude of documents which justify the measures adopted by Nicaragua in this reserve." that the Conservative party, which, before the

Zeinya Dentes the Rumors.

Washington, June 25.—Minister Guzman recoived the following cablegram this morning from President Zelaya of Nicaragua: "Deny emphatically rumors of approaching

rupture between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.
Also that this Government has solicited the
extradition of Nicaraguan refugees in Costa
Rica.
Dr. Gusman thinks this should effectually
dispose of the false rumors.

AROUND THE WORLD ON HER BICYCLE.

A Woman Starts from Boston to Excircio the Globe and Earn \$15,000. Boston, June 25 .- At noon to-day Mrs. Annie Kapehowsky, known as Mms. London-derry. Margaret Deland, and Miss Cohen, startderry. Margaret Deland, and Miss Coheo. started on a bicycle from the State House steps around the world without a cent in her pocket-book. The terms of the wager on which she start ad were that she should start with ealy the one suit of clothes, not a peany, do the trip in fifteen months, nay her own way, and bring back \$10,000. The bot is made between two premin-nt sugar men, and is of \$10,000 against \$20,000.

Birs. Rapchewsky was presented with one cent for wearing the waite riobon of the W. U. T. U. A firm of spring water people also gave her \$100 fer advertising them by hanging a placard on her wheel. She then went to a photograph gallery, where she had a great many pictures taken to sell along the route. She is of Folish decent, and has been an advertising sellction.

RECOGNIZED BY THE CHURCH.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS NO LONGER UNDER THE BAN.

Bishop Methanid Belivers an Address to the State Convention at Rochester Telling Why the Church Refused for So Long to Recognize the Order and Expinining Why the Objection Has Been Removed at Last,

ECCRESTER, June 25,-Bishop McQuaid of the diceess of Rochester and the Ancient Order of Hibernians are now at peace. The annual convention of the order in this State opened here to-day, and the delegates at P o'clock this morning attended the celebration of mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. This is the first time that the order has been recognized by the Bishop of Rochester. Heretofore he has refused to have anything to do with the local members as representatives of the order. After the mass this morning the Bishop read a carefully prepared address, in which he explained why he had been opposed to the order and why he now recognized it. The Bishop

"To be very exact and prevent misreprehave written and will read the remarks I judge proper to make. The Ancient Order of Hibernians of America receives the privilege of this public service and a certain recogni tion by Church authorities in this diocess of Rochester for the first time. It is proper to state on this occasion the ground of objections in the past and the reason for the

"Ecclesiastics like myself who remember the early history of this organization, when such prelates as Archbishop Hughes of New York and Archbishop Wood of Philadelphia reprodated and condemned the order, and for good reasons, have viewed with distrust and fear any countenance shown to the members until the objectional features of the old soclety had been discarded. These features were its binding oath and its affiliation with some secret oath-bound centre of authority in

Europe—in Scotland, I believe.

"Attention was chiefly at one time attracted to the order by its sympathy with the 'Mollie Maguires' of Pennsylvania, a murderous organization that slaughtered its victims by the dozen and consigned to the scaffold its agents. many of whom had committed the crimes for which they died by virtue of the eath they had taken. The Hibernians of those days were implicated in the crimes of the 'Mollie Maguires.' It is well for the men of this generation to know and remember these facts. I do not believe that the order as an order counselled or sanctioned such crimes, but designing men in the order used it and its dupes for their ewn nefarious purposes. What took place in the past may take place again: hence the need of proper provisions and precautions. Another society over which the curse of God seems to hang—the Clan-Na-Gael—sought

"Another society over which the curse of Ged seems to hang—the Clan-Na-Gael—sought to make use of the Clan-Na-Gael worked their way high into the order. Fortunately for the Hiberniana, they have not been led astray or duped. Yet the presence of members or exmembers of condemned societies in the Hibernian of the condemned societies in the Hibernian of many who were disposed to aid a seemingly worthy order, provided it could be done consistently with the siways safe teachings of the Church. For many roasons it is not expedient but rather it is nighly dangerous for an American seciety in any of the countries of Europe. We are well rid of Europe, and the less we have to do with it the better. But when the European society is a secret, oath-bound organization, such as the Free Masons, the Carbonari, the Fenians, the Clan-Na-Gael, &c., our American societies, organized chiefly for mutual aid and benevolent purposes, become smirched by the wrongdoings of their foreign associates, and the evil grows in magnitude.

"We do not need these European entanglements in political or social life. If Catholic Irishmen may with impunity and without reproach become tools in the hands of foreign oath-bound societies, catholic Italian, with equal impunity ally themselves to foreign oath-bound societies, as may Catholic Germans, Catholic Foles, Catholic Italian, with equal impunity ally themselves to foreign oath-bound secret societies. The people who do not like this country and insist upon keeping up unlawful affiliations with the old ceuntries of Europe would do well to return to the country from which they came. It does not follow that a European may not retain a tender love for the lant of his birth, where he buried the bones of his ancestors. It does not follow that he may not glory in the notic achieve means at the catholic church cannot afford to sanction any body of her children who ally themselves with any suc

and to me by members in the order compament to such from knowledge, and whose
word I am warranted in trusting that in the
Ancient Order of Hibbernians of America these
two objections no longer exist. The obligations contained in the ritual of the order are
not of the nature of an oath, and are such as
any one could with a sale conscienciate, and
in no way lesson a man's self-respect or degrade his manhood. I am also informed that
this section of the Ancient Order of Hibbernians
has no ceansestien directly or indirectly with
any society in Europe, but particularly not
with a certain see in Scotland. The Scots
of the ceans of the Ancient Order of Hibbernians
has no ceansestien directly or indirectly with
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The Board of Engineers appointed by President Cleveland to determine the length of the river span of the New York and New Jersey Bridge met at the Army building yesterday morning and organized. Major C. W. Bay-mond of the Corps of Engineers U. S. A., who mond of the Corus of Engineers U. S. A., who is now stationed at Philadelphia was elected Chairman and Theodore Cooper was made Secretary. The other members are George S. Morrison of Chicago, G. Bouscaren of Chicago, G. Bouscaren of Chicago, The bridge company was represented by President J. B. Kerr, heerstary and Treasurer Charles Swan, Lawyer B. Floyd Clarke, and Director Louis Windmuller.

A letter was received from Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce, asking for a hearing for the committee. The Board discussed the question whether hearings should be given to committees from such bodies as the Chamber of Commerce. It did not reach a decision.

After receiving copies of the bridge company's plans the Board adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock. Bound for New York and Had Yellow Pever

GALVESTON, Tex., June 25. - The British steamer Jessmore, from Vera Cruz for New York, was inspected yesterday by a State health officer. She lost her first engineer in Vera Cruz, and the second engineer between Vera Cruz and distression. Both died of relative feer. Every man was carefully examined and all are well. The atomier is beyond the bar at least ten miles.

WARNING TO POSTMASTERS.

THEY MUST NOT TAKE ACTIVE PART IN POLITICA.

Mr. Binnell Issues a Circular Reviving the Famous Order of July, 1886-Postal Offctals Will Not Be Permitted to Serve as Delegates to Political Conventions, WASHINGTON, June 25 .- Postmaster-General

Bissell to-day addressed an important circular te Postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, reviving, so far as postal officials are concerned, the famous order of President Cleveland, dated July 14, 1880, warning all officeholders from interfering in political matters. The gist of that order is this:

The influence of Federal officehol 'era should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their position to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair, and prefer regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns.

To this resurrected admonition Mr. Bissell adds a few words of explanation and advice, and intimates that the Postmasters of the fourth class will receive a copy of the circular at an early day. Mr. Bissell's advice to his army of subordinates is interesting, and contains valuable hints on good breeding and the proper relations that should exist between l'ostmasters and citizens. He says:

"The foregoing regulation has peculiar ap-plication to Postmasters, and Its spirit should guide their conduct in all official intercourse with the public. They are servants of the people in that branch of Governmental service which ministers most to their immediate personal convenience and interests, and comes in closest contact with all. Enjoyment of its privileges compels persons of both sexes, of all ages, of various conditions, of different naionalities, of every opinion, to visit the Post Office with frequency. They transact bust ness generally small in external detail, but of deep interest or value to them, and, in the aggregate, of vast magnitude and great importance to the country. All of every degree, condition, and private opinion are entitled of right to a kindly service by their Government, with attention, civility, and accommodating assistance on the part of its agents, and especially without offence to their sensibilities. The Postmaster must, there-fore, be patient, courteous, and helpful in transacting his business; compel his clerks to similar conduct or dismiss them, and so govern himself and them that every proper visitor may leave gratified by good treatment. Advantage of the enferced opportunity should never be taken to subject visitors to the pub lie office, either to proselyting attempts to

placed it as early as the evening of July 3. The record of the Majestic, however, does not warrant any such figuring. The very best she oughs to do is to bear Mr. Croker and he boys into New York flay in time for him to participate in the Fourth of July celebration at Tammany Hall. As Mr. Croker has not qualified as a Sachem, he could not parade with the insignia of office, as has been wont on similar occasions. It is curious that none of Mr. Croker's friends and intimates in this city will admit that he knows the exact reason for Mr. Croker's unexpected return, but all admit that he knows the exact reason for Mr. Croker's unexpected return, but all admit that there was a great deal of grumbling in the organization because of his departure, and that his return at this time will do much to restore confidence in the ranks.

They will not admit that the growlers constitute any considerable portion of the organization, but they say that this is a year when the machine connot afford to permit any votes to be aliennted.

The suggestion that Mr. Croker was to resume the leadership of Tammany Hall, which he had voluntarily relinquished, is not treated seriously by any of his close friends.

"Mr. Croker is a man who means what he asys," declared Commissioner of Public Works Daly; "and when he said he was out of polities he meant it, if he ever meant anything. Mr. Croker will not become leader of Tammany Hall again. He is out, and he is out for good." never be taken to subject visitors to the public office, either to proselyting attempts to convert them, or to other wounds of feeling by expression in opposition to their opinions, political, religious, or otherwise."

The circular, as the Postmaster-General explained to-day, was not called out by the squable now going on in Michigan between expostmaster-General Doum. Dickinson and Congressman Whiting for, the control of the party organization in that State, sitheugh Mr. Whiting, who is the anti-Dickinson candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, has complained to the department that forty or fifty Postmasters who were appointed through the influence of Mr. Dickinson have been for several months decidedly offensive partisans, and have been elected delegates to the State Convention that is to be held this week. Mr. Whiting has asked that these Postmasters whose names he gives the forbidden to attend the Convention, that they be reprimended for the activity they have already shown, and that they be instructed not to medic with political affairs in any way hereafter.

The Postmaster-General was asked this afternoon what had been done in the matter of this Michigan contest. He said that he had recoived dispresentative Whiting's complaint and had ordered an investigation, but could not take any action until he had all the facts before him. It was suggested that as the Convention is to be held day after to-morrow a report made two months hence would not be of much importance. Mr. Bissell replied that his circular had been issued to all first, second, and third class Postmasters, and that he had no doubt avery one of those complained of by Representative Whiting had received copies, which made it unnecessary to issue specific orders to them.

The Postmaster-General was asked if he supposed for a moment that the Postmasters. CHICAGO, June 25.-Mrs. Carrie Reed, 24 years old, was shot and instantly killed at

orders to them.

The Postmaster-General was asked if he supposed for a moment that the l'ostmasters, who had been working and fighting for three The Postmaster-General was asked if he supposed for a moment that the Postmasters who had been working and lighting for three menths to elect delegates to the Michigan State Convention who were friendly to the administration of Don M. Dickiesen, would drop their tools and sit with folded hands when they saw that eircular. Mr. Bissell replied that he supposed that every man in the service would read and carefully observe the instructions contained in every circular issued by the Postmaster-General, and he expected that this circular, as well as all others, would be obeyed. This particular one he believed should and would revelve more than usual attention, because it embodies an order written and signed by the President of the United States.

Mr. Bissell was asked if his circular means that no Postmaster shall participate in a political convention as a delegate.

"It does," he replied emphatically.

"Will a Postmaster who violates this order be dismissed from the service?" was asked.

"I can't say that," was the Postmaster-General's reply. "I cannot sit in judgment upon an act that has not been committed. I rannot cross a bridge till some to it. But I will say that violations of this order will be treated the same as violations of other orders and regulations of the department, and when complaint is made or charges are filed they will be acted upon in the regular course of business."

Then It isn't a bluff?"

"No, sir, it is not a bluff. It is as serious and sincere as any order that has ever smanated from this department."

IS HE THE SAME SANTOF Some Think Carnot's Assassin Once Lived in Williamsburgh,

José Yglesias, a cigar manufacturer at 158 Division avenue. Williamsburgh, when he read of the assassination yesterday of President Carnot was of the opinion that the aseassin, Santo, lived in Brooklyn two years ago. Before nightfall many persons who knew the Williamsburgh Santo were of the same opinion. A Sun reporter saw Mr. Yglesias yesterday afternoon. He said that he had carefully read the description of President Carnot's assassin, and he was convinced that

it was the Santo who lived in Williamsburgh "Our man's name," added the cigar manu-facturer, "was Emilio Santo, and he was an Italian by birth. He lived for a long time is South America, where he was a compositor and a teacher of languages. He spoke French, Italian, Spanish, and German fluently, and when he came to this country he opened a school for languages at 82 Fulton street, lirooklyn. The school, however, didn't pay expenses, and then he tried to get a place as compositor on the foreign newspapers, but falled, and about a year and a haif ago I contributed to a fur-d to pay his expenses to Paria, where he thought he could do better.

To-night, at half part 7 o'clock, I expect a gentleman here who knew Emilio Santo intimately, and can tell you more about him. He like myself, believes that Fmilio is the same man who lived here and who killed Fresident Carnot.

When the reporter saw Mr. Ygiesias inter he was not so willing to talk, and said that the man who knew so much about Santo would not be there land night. There were several other byaniards in the place. None of them was inclined to talk. and a teacher of languages. He spoke French

RECOKLYN ALDERMEN SQUABBLE. Walkley and Cowan Accuse Each Other of Telling Untruths.

Some of the Brooklyn Aldermen had a row yesterday over the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting. Alderman Walkley objected to a clause in the minutes, and moved to have it rescinded on the ground that it put him to a false position. Alderman Cowan in-sisted that the minutes were correct. Alderman Walkier said that Mr. Cowan was telling an untruth Tam not telling an untruth." Mr. Cowen re-torted, it is Mr. Walkies who is telling the untruth."

untrath."

Alderman Guilfovie took a hand in the frar, and sold Mr. Walkley that he was no more worthy of credence than any o her man in the floard. When the question came to a vote Alderman Walkley carried his point.

MR, CLEFELAND TALKS FINANCE, Nothing in Our Situation, He Says, to Jus-

tify Apprehenaton. Washington, June 25.—The President in speaking to-night of the financial situation

The offer of certain of the New York banks to replace from their vaults gold drawn from the Government Treasury for shipment abroad is certainly thoughtful and patriotic. It not only tends to maintain the Treasury's gold reserve in good condition, but it adds to the stock of popular confidence, which is at all

"The elements which make up our actual situation do not justify any apprehension; and the Administration still adheres to its pledge and determination to protect our national eredit at all hazards and to keep the quality of our money equal to the best, so far as the ilmits of executive power permit.

Of course, crosking and the spread of disquieting tales are calculated to injure the strongest financial condition. I assume, however, that there is too much patriotism among our reople and too much familiarity with our esources and capabilities to permit our reserve force and financial vigor to be discredited When the last Government bonds were issued to replenish our steek of gold it was nearly as low as now. While outside of our gold we had no available money to pay ordinary expenses of government, only about \$19,000,000, we have now, besides our gold and in money applicable tolGovernment expenses, more than \$53,000,000. I understand it is charged in certain quarters that the payment of matured obligations is postponed to the amount of \$50,000,000 or \$75,000,000. This is not true.

We are paying as we go in the usual way. "Last year up to June 1 the balance against us arising from the export and import of merchandles, excluding gold and sliver, was \$64,-552 046. The balance in our favor for the same period this year was \$62,960,562, representing a change in our favor of \$127,512,608. These conditions, taken in connection with he willingness of our banks to help the Treasury during any temporary and unusual drain f gold, ought to satisfy the most conservative of our safety. It must not be forgotten as another favorable feature in the situation that we are no longer purchasing silver and issuing gold obligations in payment therefor."

GUARDING MR. CLLFELAND.

Extra Police Precautions Taken Within the Last Twenty-four Hours. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- Extra precautions have been taken within the last twenty-four hours to guard the President from dangerous

or troublesome visitors. The guards around the Executive Mansion were doubled during the Coxey excitement, but recently there was a relaxation on the part of the police authorities with the sanction of the President, and several additional policemen who were regularly detailed for duty in and about the White House were sent on special service. To-day there was a conference between Col.

Wilson. Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Private Secretary Thurber, and after discussing the assassination of President Carnot they decided that it would be prudent to take steps to protect the President from possible invasion of cranks or sensationalists. It is said that the President is not alarmed or seriously disturbed by the fate of the late President of the French republic, yet his friends and advisers feel justified in throwing around him greater safeguards than have ex isted heretofore.

Private Secretary Thurber has become so earnest in providing for the safety of his chief that to-day, for the first time, he officiated at the President's tri-weekly public reception in the East Room. Heretofore the captain of the watch force, together with a guard of local police and White House ushers, have presided at these Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday functions when the President comes down stairs and shakes hands with such callers as

simply desire to pay their respects. To-day Mr. Thurber stood close beside his chief and closely scrutinized every man, woman, and shild who came forward to press the Presidential hand. There was not a very vate secretary looked very much relieved

SHE CALLED TO SEE GEN. HARRISON.

and Becomes Violent. Indianapolis, June 25 .- A female crank visited Gen. Harrisen to-day at his house, but wing to the presence of mind of Private Secretary Tibbotts she was not permitted to see

the ex-President. Mr. Tibbotts happened to answer the doorbell about 2 o'clock and found a young woman, having the appearance of an Indian and wearing her long, black hair down over her shoulders. She had a Bible and copy of "Gespel Hymns" in her hand. She asked for Gen. Harrison, saving that she had a message

of great importance for him The woman further said that the Democratio party was driving the country to ruin, and it was the duty of herself and Gen. Harrison jointly to save it. She wanted the General to help recover a large sum of money due her. She gave the name of Louisa Hudson.

Mr. Tibbotts asked her to a seat in the paror, and then telephoned to the police. The detectives hurried, and she was detained in conversation until they could arrive. When they came she became very violent, and threat

ened to burn the town. She told the police matron that she was the wife of Christ. From her books it appeared that she formerly lived in Paris or Nashville She said she had been wandering over the

country preaching.

HHERE IN IRENE CAMELONY

The Last Her Mother Heard of the Child She Was on a Train Bound for New York. Mrs. Jennie Cameron of 45 West Twenty eighth street went to Pelice Headquarters yesterday afternoon and reported the disappearance of her seven-year-old daughter Irene. The girl had been visiting friends in

Irene. The girl had been visiting friends in South Elizabeth, and was put on board a train for Jorey City on Sunday morning. Mrs. Cameron was expected to meet the child at Jersey City, where the train was due at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Mrs. Cameron said that she did not receive notice that her daughter was coming home, and in consequence did not go to the station to meet her. She went to Jersey City yesterday and visited Police Headquarters there, but could not find any trace of the child.

The missing girl is described as being tall and thin, with dark complexion and black eyes. She wore a pink dress and buttoned shoes.

Mr. Cleveland Expected Soon at Gray Gables

BUZZARD's BAY, Mass. June 25 .- Everything points to an early visit of the President to his family at Gray Gables. It is expected here family at Gray Gables. It is extected here that the Senate will complete its work on the Tariff bill on Friday. Singular has been summoned to Washington to look after his duties as a ward at the White House or to its being temporarily closed. Consequently, it is considered very conclusive that Mr. Cleveland will reach his Buzzard's Bay home Saturday night or Sunday morning. He will remain a week or two. Private Secretary Thurbur and Suclair will accompany the President to Gray Gables.

The Buchess of York and Her Son.

Lexnon, June 25.-The Duchess of York is resting comfortably and doing well and her young son is strong and healthy. United States Ambassa for Bayard called upon the Duke of Yerk to-day and presented his congratulations upon the birth of a son to the Duke and Duchess.

Must deligated and invigoration vacation trip, three dars, \$10. including all expenses, Paintial Old Dominion Libers.--ade.

## CARNOT'S LAST HOUR.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Scene at the Bedside of the Dying President.

THE ASSASSIN'S CHANCE.

Carnot Had Invited the Crowd to Shake His Hand.

TAKING THE BODY TO PARIS.

It Will Lie in State Until the Funeral on Friday.

The Murderer Cool and Indifferent-He Was Fond of Preaching Anarchy to Workings men-Bellef that He Had Accomplices-His Mother Overwhelmed with Grief-The Congress Will Meet To-morrow to Elect a President for the Full Term of Seven Years-Bellef that Casimir-Perier Will Win-Dupuy His Leading Rival-Parts's Gayety Completely Quenched-All Brightness and Life Have Vanished-Serious AntisItalian Riots Grow Out of the Bitter Feeling-The Congresses of the Nations Adjourn as a Token of Respect-Tributes of Sympathy from Kings and Laborers-Draping the Elysce,

Pants, June 25 .- I arrived in Parts late this afternoon. My last important mission to the French capital was to describe the transcen-dant glories of the Russian fêtes. Nothing could surpass the enthusiasm and mad joility which then reigned supreme in this gay metropolis. Flags and flowers, garlands and bunting, music and dancing, bright uniforms

and careless revellers were everywhere. Flags are there again to-day, but they are draped with black. Seldiers are there, but they move through the streets silently, in solid masses, and on unknown errands. There is no music, no dancing. The people are there. but their demeanor is altogether strange. Almost every man and many women read a newspaper as they walk along the Boulevard. and there is no revelling. The streets are almost silent, save for the hourse ories of the news venders, and they have no need to proclaim their wares.

The rage and grief of France over the work of an Italian stiletto at Lyons last night is more bitter and more deep than even America's indignation at the shot from Guiteau's pistol at Washington. France suffers, not from a single act of a madman, but from the erowning crime of a long series of outrages against authority. Nothing since the martyriom of Lincoln furnishes a partial parallel to the murder of Carnot and the popular resentment which the crime has aroused.

It was not until to-day that it was realized . what a hold the dead President had upon the Meetions of the French people. He had none of the Napoleonio magnetism which commands their worship; but his modest dignity, and the statesmanship with which he performed the difficult duties of his high office had won him a warm place in the heart of the nation.

Every fresh detail which has been learned to-day of the hideous tragedy serves to inten-sify the popular grief. I have just read a priwate despatch from a high official who witnessed the crime himself, and the scene at the deathbed of the Chief Magistrate.

It appears that Carnot himself furnished the assassin with an opportunity. The crowd pressed as closely as the guards would permit Let some of them shake hands with me."

The assassin was one of the last to reach the carriage. He seized the President's right hand with his left, and held it firmly till he plunged the dagger with a heavy downward blow into his victim's abdomen. The President fell back without a cry. The moment his hand was released be said in a faint voice, "I am wounded," and quickly became unconscious.

The desperate measutes resorted to by the surgeons seem strange to laymen. The President was in a state of collapse and almost pulseless when the doctors examined the little external hemorrhage. The mouth of the wound had been closed by a clot of blood and there was evident internal bleeding. Dr. Poucet introduced his finger. A spurt of blood followed. Ice and other agents falled to control it. The surgeons quickly opened the ab-domen by two large incisions, found that the wound had penetrated the liver three inches, and succeeded in checking the hemorrhage. It was impossible to use ansesthetics and the pain of the operation aroused the President. 'You hurt me fearfully. Do let mealone," he exclaimed feebly.

The operation was floished. In less than an hour after the blow was struck, the patient again became unconscious. Caffeine and other stimulants were hypodermically in-jected and the inhalation of oxygen was attempted. He continued to sink till 12:20 o'clock, when all hope was abandoned.

The Archbishop of Lyons and a viear administered the sacrament. Then, to the surprise of the surgeons, the President regained consciousness.

"I see that I am lost," he said in a calm but feeble voice.
"Your friends are near you," replied Dr.

"Yes. I am happy in their presence," and the dying man closed his eyes for the last fime. There was nothing more, and ten minutes later the end came.

The political effects of President Carnot's death will be important, not only for France but for all Europe. It is universally recognized that his influence has been unwavering on the side of peace. The popular belief is that Casi-mir-Périer will be his successor. The manner of Carnon's death destroyed any possible change of any one with socialistic sympathics gaining the Presidential chair.

The canvass lies apparently between Casimir-Périer and Dupuy, with a chance for a new man in case of a deadlock. The balloting will begin on Wednesday at Versailles. The slection will be for the full term of seven years. and a majority of the 884 members of the Congress is required for a choice.

There is a strong impression among the Senators and Deputies to-night that the friends of the two rival candidates will agree to elect Casimir-Périer President, with the understanding that Dupuy shall remain Premier. The only discordant note raised thus far by Socialists and Radicals has been over the summons for Congress issued to-day by President Challemel-Lacour of the Senate. The Constitution says that when the office of President becomes vacant by death or other cause, the Congress shall meet and immediately proceed to the election of his successor. The Socialists interpret this as if the worl 'Immediately' came before the word "meet," and they argue, therefore, that the balloting should have begun at to-day's session, which was merely pro

There have been three elections ander the